

THE BANNER.

Howling-Green. Feb. 22, 1845.

THE TEXAS BILL.

The long agony is at length over, and Milton Brown's bill for the annexation of Texas, has beyond doubt been lost in the Senate; the committee to whom it was referred, being composed of four whigs and one democrat, have reported against it.

Col. Benton has withdrawn his first bill and introduced a substitute for it, which from what we can learn, will share the fate of the one just acted upon. But we give Col. Benton's bill in full:

A bill to provide for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Be it enacted, Sec. 1. That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and condition of such admission and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

To the democratic party throughout the United States, this will be mortifying in the extreme. Upon that issue they had rallied, and by an overwhelming majority elected their candidate. The House of Representatives with members, many of whom came fresh from their constituents, declared by a commanding majority that the American people demanded the consummation of this great question; but alas now as it has been in former times, an obstinate, self-willed federal Senate has palmed the will of the people. There is we think Heaven a remedy for these wrongs—a day of bitter retribution will come at last—the ballot box will teach those who now sit in "high places" and violate the will of those who elected them, that those who made them what they are, can unmake them, and that they will be hurled from their seats and assigned to that station which their conduct deserves. The unjustified democracy undaunted by defeat, will yet be heard upon this subject, and if the "golden moment" be not already lost, which we much fear, the American Aegis will yet be extended over the "Virgin province." The Washington Globe is confident of the passage of Col. Benton's bill, and that the President of the Senate will at the next session of Congress address the hero of St. Jacinto as the U. States Senator from Texas. God send that it may be so. Yet we fear that long agitation of this question in Congress, has engendered feelings of enmity and irritation, which will prevent any thing like a compromise between the contending factions.

MORE DIFFICULTIES.

It appears that a civil officer from Warsaw, went up to the city of Nauvoo upon business, and was there arrested by the Mormons as being one of the murderers of the Smiths. Fearful that the news of his arrest would bring succor from Warsaw, two hundred Mormons wrote upon arms to prevent his liberation. From the last accounts much excitement prevailed in Warsaw.

SUPREME JUDGES.

Judge Nelson of New York, and John M. Reed of Philadelphia, have been nominated by the President to fill the vacancies on the Supreme bench.

MRS. LINN.

There is an effort making to have this estimable lady appointed Post Mistress at St. Louis. If she desires the office, we should certainly favour the appointment—for many reasons, among the rest, because she is the widow of the lamented, Linn, Missouri's model Senator.

As it should be.—Gen. Lewis Cass has been elected U. S. Senator from Michigan. He is one of the soundest and ablest men of our party, and will doubtless give Col. Polk's administration an efficient support.

MILWAUKEE.—The inhabitants are about applying for a city charter, to embrace the settlements on both sides of Milwaukee river and also on Walker's Point. The population is now 8,000.

Mexico.

From our exchange papers we learn that Santa Anna after having attacked Puebla upon the 8th and 9th, of January, being repulsed each time, and the last time with a loss of eight hundred men, has retreated and surrendered himself up. The following is the official notice of his surrender:

From the Diario de Vera Cruz, Jan. 13.
General in Chief and Chief Secretary's Office
PUEBLA, Jan. 11, 1845.

Bulletin No. 15.—Army of Operation.
His Excellency Don Antonio de Herrera of Tamaulipas and Don Jose Maria Mendosa yesterday took their departure for the capital of Mexico. On the same night they were followed by Gen. Don Pedro de Cortazar. These three officers are despatched to treat with the Supreme Government for the settlement of all difficulties now existing in the Republic, and for the prevention of further bloodshed.

I, therefore, order all the forces that cover the lines around this city, and now under my command, to suspend all acts of hostilities; to abandon the positions they now occupy, and to retire to the town of Amozoc, there to await the result of the negotiations of those officers.

In view of this commission, I doubt not that seconding the philanthropy by which I am animated, you will order the forces under your command to suspend on their part, all hostilities, and avoid the effusion of blood, which should be carefully preserved to be shed only when necessary, and against a foreign foe.

God and Liberty.
Head Quarters, Jan 10, 7 P. M.
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
To Gen. DON IGNACIO DE YNCIARAN.

LATER.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 6th inst., contains the following highly interesting intelligence. The tyrant has been taken; "off with his head."

The most important news by this arrival is the confirmation of the account previously given in this paper, of the capture of Santa Anna. The Minister of Exterior relations announced to the Mexican Congress on the 17th ult. the fact of Santa Anna's capture, and read the following official note convening the intelligence:—

HEAD QUARTERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL MILITIA,
At Jico, half past 9 o'clock.

His Excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, has just been brought in by four of our men, and is now in our power. I am in too much haste to write the particulars before to-morrow.

PEDRO LLERA.

To His Excellency the Minister of Exterior Relations.
Jalapa, 10th January.
The minister further informed Congress that Santa Anna would be conducted to the Fortress of Perote, to await the decision of Government.

A proclamation dated January 14th, announced the re-establishment of peace in Mexico, and invited the citizens to return to their houses. The members forming the Provisional Government of 1841, have been requested to form part of the Assembly under the same charter. The commanding officers at Vera Cruz and Tamaulipas have addressed thanks to the soldiers under their command.

We learn verbally that Santa Anna, previous to his defeat, entered Puebla, pillaged and burnt the town, and but-tered the inhabitants. His army of 10 to 12,000 men turned out against him, and he now remains without a friend to his cause. Gen. Ampudia has been recalled, and replaced by Martinez. Ampudia declared that all he had done was by order of Santa Anna. It is said to be the opinion of well informed people in Mexico that Santa Anna will be shot, but that he will be kept for some time to try to get him to disclose where his treasure is, before they execute him.

A passenger who came in the Water Witch reports that Santa Anna left Perote, under a strong escort, for the city of Mexico on the 20th ult.

The Picayune says he left the army about 4 leagues below Puebla, with an escort of several hundred men, and proceeded towards Jalapa. Before arriving there, he parted with his escort and attempted to make his escape to the mountains on foot, in the disguise of a friar.

On the 16th of January he was discovered in a baranco (ravine) near a little village called Jito, some leagues from Jalapa, by a couple of Indians who were hunting. The dogs belonging to the Indians became restive and furious, the Indians followed the direction of their barking and found the Dictator, who offered them his watch and such money as he had about him if they would guide him to his hacienda. They refused to do, but gave the alarm, and he was taken prisoner.

When he was captured he had taken off his cork leg on account of the inflammation produced by walking upon it and was carried by his servant.

A retired Crispin, who had amassed considerable wealth, used to put the letters F. R. S. C. after his name. He translated them thus:—"First Rate Shoemaker and Cobbler."

THE HUMBBUG.

A few months ago the question of the annexation of Texas was every where laughed at by the whigs as a humbug—a mere bubble blown up by the President for electioneering purposes—a cloud of smoke that would soon blow off and leave not a trace behind. Who would fear to face such a cloud, though Tyler had charged it with all his thunder, and though the democrats, pitiful fellows, had stolen the management of that thunder? Really the whole affair was most ridiculous—unworthy the notice of any sensible man. Yet, notwithstanding the scoffs and the sneers of the whigs, the cloud continued to rise, the thunder to roll, and the lightning to play. The first arm that was raised to arrest the bolt, fell blasted by the stroke; while the cloud swept on prostrating all opposition. Neither whig sneers, nor whig arguments could stay its progress; but on it swept; and how the tallest oak of the forest lie prostrate in its course.

The people, every where, are fast waking up to the vast importance of the question. The voice of an aroused nation now demands its decision. The immediate representatives of the people have heard that call, and decided for the great measure of the people. It now knocks in thunder tones at the door of the Senate Hall. May the politicians at that end of the Capital take warning, ere it is too late. May they no longer oppose the will of the people on this great measure, which is destined to prostrate all its foes. Certain inevitable damnation awaits that Senator who will dare array himself against the will of the nation, so decidedly expressed.

CHANGE.

JAS. M. BEAN, heretofore connected with the "Paris Mercury," has transferred all his interest in that paper, to James R. Abernathy, who will henceforth conduct it. It is one among our most amusing exchanges. We wish Mr. A. all kinds of luck, except converts to his political principles.

OREGON TRIUMPHANT.

By reference to the proceedings of Congress on the 3d inst., it will be seen that the Oregon bill has passed the House by the overwhelming majority of 140 to 59. Every true friend of the country will rejoice at this result. The determination has been at last formed in the right quarter, that we will now take possession of our Pacific Territory, encourage emigration thither, protect the settler, and quietly place that magnificent region beyond the further control of Great Britain. The great object for which Missouri's favorite statesman—lamented Linn—labored with such untiring assiduity for a long series of years, and which he once carried in the Senate by the force of his abilities and eloquence, is about to be consummated. The West will hail the adoption of this measure with enthusiasm. The annexation of Texas and the occupation of Oregon have been demanded by the American people, and the House of Representatives has nobly responded to the popular will.

The thousands who will pour into the Oregon territory, if this bill shall pass the Senate, will soon place it beyond all danger of British influence. The adventurous spirits already preparing to emigrate thither, are just suited to the mission devolved upon them. They will go, equally ready to till the soil, and defend their new homes against all enemies. They have asked from the American Government the authority conferred on them by this bill; and not many years will elapse, before the State of Oregon will be one of the wealthiest and most prosperous in the Union. The natural resources of this Territory, its soil, productions, climate, commercial advantages, &c., have become familiar to all, through elaborate and faithful descriptions by those who have visited it, and spoken from personal observation. Missouri will have a cause for rejoicing at the success of this measure peculiar to herself—in the proud reflection that to the unceasing exertions of her cherished son—Lewis F. Linn—is its triumph in a great degree to be ascribed.—[Reporter.]

The Constitution of the 3d inst., says:

"The bill to organize a Territorial Government in Oregon, and to extend our laws over that region of country, passed the House of Representatives to-day, by a very large majority—yeas 140, nays 59. The motion to concur with the amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole, requiring the President to give the British Government twelve months' notice, that the joint occupation should cease, was carried so that the bill, as it now stands,

requires that notice to be given. The bill, in its present shape, will in fact avoid, and not invite collision, as some have supposed. There is nothing in it that can, in any way, conflict with any temporary right of Great Britain within the territory. Administered in its spirit and purposes, an adjustment of any difficulties growing out of the question of territorial right, will be facilitated, and not embarrassed by its operations.

67—The Yazoo Democrat tells the following:

"Hollo, Mister, did you see a dog come by here that looked like he was a year or a year-and-a-half, or two years old?" said a Yankee to a countryman at the road side.

"Yes," said the countryman, thinking himself quizzed, "he passed about an hour, or an hour-and-a-half, or two hours ago, and is now a mile, or a mile-and-a-half, or two miles ahead; and he had a tail about an inch, or an inch-and-a-half or two inches long."

"That'll do," said the Yankee; "you're into me a feet, or a foot and a half or two feet!"

A Newspaper in a Family.

The minds of active children are ever agog after something on which their fancy may rest. This principle of the human faculty never can be satisfied short of enjoyment in something. This being a self evident position, the question fairly arises what is the best food for such minds? If we wish their faculties to remain useless, deprive children, as much as possible, of all sources of information; teach them that all polish of whatever kind it may be, is superfluous. Then they will either be drones or vagabonds, according as the bent of their inclination may lead them. But on the contrary, if you would like to have the offspring of your charge both active and useful, place such incentives before them as would lead a tender and susceptible mind into a train of useful thoughts which would so bias future conduct, as to justify the saying of the wise man, that "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

A son's Vindication of his Father.—A gentleman who has lately visited the battle field of Lundy's Lane, narrates the following in regard to a son of the late Gen. Hull:

The height which Miller stormed is now a grave yard. In its bosom repose, side by side, and in peace till the great trump shall sound, the remains of those who, on that field, struck at each other's life. A generous warrior spirit gave to both equal honors and a common grave. Among the dead of the day there buried, the name of Hull, a captain in the American army, caught my eye. He fell in the battle in his 23d year as he desired to fall. He was the son of Gen. Hull, who innocently surrendered Detroit at the commencement of the war, and was sentenced to die a coward's death. Deeply did his high-spirited son feel this stain upon his name, and he sought for every opportunity of washing it out, it need be, with his heart's blood. He did wash it out; and here, sword in hand, beneath his country's flag, on the crown of the enemy's works; and in the arms of victory—he died!

LIGHT FROM DARK PLACES.—Sam Jonsing, said Pete Gumbo last night, as he met his old friend just before gun fire—"Sam Jonsing, I's mighty glad to see you!"

You, is, eh? queried the philosophic Sam.

"Distinctly I is," retorted Pete "and I'll tell you why. It's because I wants de lacerations ob your observations and 'sperience on a subject dat's lost in de mazes ob doubt and perplexity to me. I axes you, now, wot are meant by de dark ages ob which we hears so much?"

"De dark ages ob de world, Pete?"

"Ezactly so, Sam."

"Wat you tinks ob dem yourself, Pete?"

"Wall, sometimes I tinks dey has deference to de times afore gas, and de roarin' borralis, and land oil, and de oder new lights ob skyence was invented, and den agin I's lost in de darkness which de lights aforesaid has given me. But my 'pinion is notin; I axes you to 'splainity, Sam."

"Wall, Pete, accordin' to de lights afore me, I tinks dat de dark ages you delude to was de times wen dar wasn't no one but niggers in dis terrestriah sperie ob ours—de times wen white folks wasn't no whar!"

"Dat's de trut, Sam, de trut; I knows it. You's lit up de darkness heah!" and Pete struck his forehead a heavy blow with his open hand, turned upon his heel, and marvelled.

The grossest kind of tyranny is that of a father compelling his daughter to marry a man she cannot endure.

Missouri Legislature.

Correspondence of the Missouri Reporter.
JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 12, 1845.

Mr. Editor.—The storm occasioned by the Governor's veto of the memorial to Congress, to improve White river, did not abate until to-day at noon. This morning, a reconsideration of the vote refusing to print the veto message, prevailed by yeas 49, nays 31, and 1000 copies were ordered.

The question recurring upon the passage of the memorial, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, it was supported by Messrs. James, Coalter, Wellman, Williams, and Boas; and opposed by Messrs. Day, Hughes, Griffin, and Richmond. After much debate between the gentlemen in relation to the propriety and impropriety of the veto—the expediency and in expediency of passing the memorial, as well as its constitutionality and unconstitutionality—the vote was finally taken and decided in the negative by a tie! a majority of all the members being necessary to pass the memorial. The following are the yeas and nays:

Yeas—Messrs. Bassett, Biggs, Boas, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Carson, Chennault, Cissell, Clark, Coalter, Davis, Ellis, Finley, Gordon, Hyatt, James, Jennings, Jewell, Johnson of Livingston, Labacume, Longan, Maupin, McNeil, Montgomery, Moss, Murphy, Neil, O'Bannon, Orrick, Parker, Parks, Perryman, Porter, Rains, Reid, Sanford, Walker, Waters, Wellman, Williams, Wilson, of Randolph, Woods, and Younger—44.

Nays—Messrs. Abernathy, Ballou, Barnett, Bay, Buford, Chiles, Cooper, Cowan, Dodge, Edwards, Finch, Gray, Griffin, Holden, Holmes, Hughes, Jasper, Johnson of Cape Girardeau, Jones, Kelsay, Kemper, Lowry, Lusk, Martin, Matthew, McClure, Miller, Morelock, Owens, Reynolds, Richmond, Roberts, Rogers, Salmon, Smith, Snyder, Stringfellow, Trask, Thompson, Wallis, Warren, Wilson of Van Buren, and Mr. Speaker—44.

Absent—Messrs. Bryan, Kintley, Knox, Patterson, and Whitaker—5.

Sick—Messrs. Alexander, Goble, Hough, McHenry, Shackelford, and Whitehead—6. (It will, perhaps gratify the friends of the sick to learn that they are "on the mend.")

The principles involved in the question raised by the veto, is, whether Congress has the Constitutional power to appropriate money for the improvement of the small rivers (or rivers which are not regarded as a navigable importance to the National Government) and whether it would be expedient so to appropriate money. These questions are fully met in the veto, and have been pretty thoroughly discussed by the several gentlemen who addressed the House upon the subject. And I do not hesitate myself to say that the Governor, and those who have sustained him, are right, and I believe the Democracy of the State will approve their course. You know, Mr. Editor, that the Democratic party has long maintained that the General Government has no power to engage in a system of internal improvements, or to appropriate money for that purpose to any of the States?—How, then, can we consistently memorialize Congress to appropriate money for the improvement of our small rivers, the benefit of which are entirely local? Besides, it is bad policy to do so. If our roads and rivers want improving, let us go to work and do it ourselves. We are the best judges as to what improvement is necessary, and we know better than it is possible for Congress to know, whether we have the means to employ in this way; and, as the veto well maintains, "if we have not the means to devote to our own local purposes, we should not ask others, who are not interested, to assist us."

This afternoon, the House resumed the consideration of Mr. Labacume's Memorial to Congress, asking the continuation of the Cumberland road. Mr. Biggs' amendment to strike out St. Louis was rejected; and Mr. Bay's to strike out Springfield, Ill. and insert Vandalia, was adopted. Mr. Ballou offered an amendment, asking a branch of the road from Jefferson city by Warsaw and Springfield, Mo., to Texas, which was adopted and the memorial was passed.

In the Senate.—Mr. Mills presented a petition from the blacksmiths of St. Louis, asking the incorporation of the Blacksmiths' Association: Also, a petition from certain citizens of St. Louis asking the incorporation of the Mound Fire Company.

Mr. Reese offered a resolution to appoint a committee of five, on the part of the Senate, to join such number as may be appointed on the part of the House, to lay off the State into judicial circuits, which was adopted.

The memorial to Congress, asking

the privilege of diverting the proceeds of the \$500,000 acre grant, to common school purposes, was, after some debate, passed by yeas 14 nays 12.

The House bill to incorporate the St. Louis Fire Wardens, was passed. Also, the bill to incorporate the town of Glasgow.

The Dorr resolutions were taken up and discussed, but the Senate adjourned without any final action thereon.

Yours, TYPO.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 13, 1844.

This morning the bill authorizing certain improvements in the penitentiary, was passed.

Mr. Smith, on leave, presented a petition from certain citizens of Clinton county, praying the passage of a law requiring Justices of the Peace to give security for the faithful performance of their duties, which was referred to the committee on Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Wellman offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Militia, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing militia musters in this State, except the uniform volunteer companies.—Mr. W. remarked that the militia musters had become little better than burlesques. He had seen field officers here-footed with spurs on.

On motion of Mr. Hughes, the Senate resolution appointing five members of that body to join such number as shall be appointed by the House, as a committee to lay off the State into Judicial circuits, was taken up and concurred in—fourteen members were appointed on the part of the House.

The Senate bill to lay off the State into Congressional districts was read twice and ordered to a third reading.

The resolution proposing the reduction of the salaries of the Bank officers, was referred to the Committee on the Bank, with an instruction, proposed by Mr. Labacume, that the committee inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the officers of the Mother Bank and branches.

"An act concerning landlords and tenants in the county of St. Louis," was read three times and passed.

Mr. Porter introduced a resolution instructing the Committee appointed to report a bill laying off the State into Judicial Circuits, to provide for holding but two terms of Court a year. The resolution lies upon the table one day under the rules.

In the Senate.—The joint resolutions in relation to Thomas W. Dorr, which were undisposed of when the Senate adjourned yesterday evening, were this morning referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The memorial to Congress for the sale of certain tracts of land, was passed; and also a memorial to Congress for the graduation of the price of the public lands.

The House resolutions for the reception of Missouri's portion of money arising from the sales of the public lands, were indefinitely postponed by yeas 14, nays 12.

The resolution authorizing Mr. GEORGE C. BINGHAM, an artist of great skill, to paint a representation of Gen. Jackson when arranged before Judge Hall, was indefinitely postponed.

Yours, TYPO.

A LOCK OF HAIR.—Few things in this world are so delightful as keepsakes. Nor do they ever, to my heart at least, nor my eyes, lose their tender, powerful charms. How slight, how small, how tiny a memorial, saves a beloved one from oblivion—worn on the finger, or close to the heart especially if she be dead.—No thought is so insupportable as that of entire, total, blind forgetfulness—when the creature that once laughed, and sung, and wept to us close by our side, or in our arms, as if her smiles, her voice, her tears her kisses never had been. She and them all swallowed up in the dark nothingness of the dust.

Of all keepsakes, memorials, relics, most dearly, most devotedly do I love a little lock of hair: end oh! when the head it beautified is long mouldering in the dust, how spiritual seems the undying glossiness of the sole remaining ringlet! All else gone to nothing, save and except that soft, smooth, burnished and glorious fragment of the appurtenance that once hung to cloud and sunshine over an angel's brow.

Aye, a lock of hair is far better than any picture, it is a part of the beloved object herself, it belongs to the tresses that often, long ago, may have been dishevelled, like a shower of sunbeams, over your beating breast! But now solemn thoughts sadden the beauty once so bright—so refulgent; the longer you gaze on it the more and more it seems to say upbraidingly. "Weepst thou not